



**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT
1993 - 1994**

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Introduction and History

Geography, Demographics and City Government

San Francisco covers an area of 49 square miles on the northern tip of a peninsula surrounded by the San Francisco Bay on the east, the Golden Gate on the north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The combined City and County government serves a population of 750,000, which expands to 1.3 million with the daily influx of commuters and visitors.

Organizational Structure and History

The San Francisco Police Department, which was established in 1856, currently maintains 10 neighborhood police stations. This system of district police stations was established in 1879 because transportation within the City was limited and slow. The neighborhood police station was designed to ensure timely response while maintaining close contacts with the community. All other functions of the Department, with the exception of the Police Academy, Juvenile Division, Police Range and Police Stables are centralized in the Department's headquarters in the Thomas J. Cahill Hall of Justice, located near the City's downtown area.



Communications

The Department has come a long way from the first form of electrical communications instituted in 1890 with the installation of three telegraph signal boxes. These transmission devices allowed an officer to notify the station to send a wagon to pick up a prisoner, eliminating the need to walk the prisoner to the station.

Radio was introduced by Chief William Quinn in 1929; the first radio broadcast was made on May 5, 1932 from Station KGPD. The transmitter was located in the Central Fire Alarm Station in Jefferson Square. Automobile Patrol Units were created to send and receive messages and were manned by two heavily armed officers. These radios were equipped with optional ear receivers which, if necessary, prevented the broadcasts from being heard by the public.



Introduction & History (Continued)

Today, dispatchers in the Communications Division are responsible for monitoring and broadcasting over ten different channels. Calls requiring police response are answered by dispatchers who enter the information into the Computer Assisted Dispatch (CAD) terminal.

CAD verifies the address entered and then identifies the proper division, district, sector and even the next available unit based upon the location of the incident. Once the address has been verified, CAD routes the information from the call taker's position to the appropriate channel-dispatch position located in a separate room. Every dispatch-related phone call is taped on recorders that operate twenty-four hours per day. These recordings have proved invaluable in later investigations and court proceedings.

9-1-1 System

The City first received 9-1-1 service in June 1982 and paid for it with a surcharge on residents' telephone bills. Prior to the 9-1-1 system, callers had to dial any of several different numbers depending on the type of emergency involved. The 9-1-1 system has achieved wide acceptance by the community, and several different language operators are available for individuals speaking foreign languages. An improved AT&T and E-9-1-1 computer has been installed. It is digital in design, fully programmable to adjust to varying workloads and staffing levels, and can be upgraded to include touch tone and call routing to provide better service to the public.



Patrol Cars

Patrol Cars were introduced in 1905 by Chief Jeremiah Dinan. The Department's marked patrol vehicles are traditionally black and white four-door sedans, modified with a screened-in back seat area to transport prisoners. Minivans and full-sized vans are used primarily to transport several prisoners at a time.



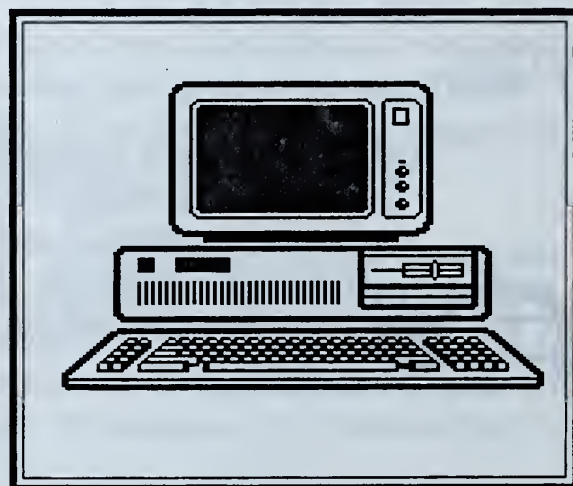
Introduction & History (Continued)

Computer Systems

The Computer Assisted Bay Area Law Enforcement (CABLE) system operates on the Department's IBM mainframe. CABLE allows officers to check persons, vehicles, guns, property and other items to determine if they are wanted or were reported stolen anywhere in the United States. It also provides information regarding incident reports, criminal histories, and stolen vehicles. CABLE is used for personnel scheduling and provides information regarding crime statistics, vehicle registration, driver history, field interviews, parolees, evidence and accident reports.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

In 1983, the Department installed an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). San Francisco was the first city in the United States to go on-line with such a system. Technicians required nearly six months to transfer all the fingerprints on file into AFIS. In 1989, AFIS was upgraded to allow the Department to search the fingerprint files of the Department of Justice in Sacramento.





*Harry Low
President*



*Clothilde Hewlett
Vice-President*



*Anthony Rodriguez
Commissioner*

**The
Police Commission**
City and County of San Francisco



*Katherine Feinstein
Commissioner*



*Wayne Friday
Commissioner*





Letter from the Commission

Dear Mayor Jordan:

Pursuant to *Charter Section 3.500*, the Police Commission hereby forwards for your review and consideration the San Francisco Police Department Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1993-94.

In addition to crime statistics, the report describes significant changes within the Department, such as the reorganization of units and the development of strategies to reduce crime.

We are confident that this year's report reflects the Department's commitment and innovative efforts to reduce crime under this third year of your administration.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Harry W. Low".

Harry Low
President
San Francisco Police Commission



Message from the Chief

As I look back on the rich history of this city and its police department, I realize that someday we will be part of that history, which makes today an important time for all of us. It is with great pride that I serve as the Chief of Police, working with the finest men and women in law enforcement. The members, both sworn and civilian, of this Department deserve praise and recognition for the outstanding work they perform. As we near the 21st century, the Department continues to evolve and has become one of the most progressive law enforcement agencies in the nation. We are committed to continuing this positive movement in the years ahead.

Several new programs, such as Matrix, which targets quality of life issues, F.R.E.T. (Fugitive Recovery Enforcement Team), and the District Monthly Enforcement Projects, Prostitution Abatement/John Arrest, and Community Policing and Problem Solving philosophy, have combined with the efforts of our four bureaus to address the crime problem. Also, the Anti-Youth Violence Programs targeting the most violent offenders and the Gang Task Force working on gang violence have put the criminal youth element on notice. Programs, such as P.A.L., the Wilderness Program and the Youth Court are helping to deter youngsters away from criminal activity. In addition, a Sexual Offender Computerized Tracking Program targets convicted child molesters and sex offenders who prey on our society.

Crime control is the number-one priority of the Department. Together, we have reduced crime in the city by 11.4% in 1993, and will continue to reduce crime so that citizens can live, work, and play in an ever-increasing safe environment.

Being successful in reducing crime is certainly a team effort. Our intention is to enhance this effort by recognizing the needs of the Department's members to further their careers and their professional growth. The Department's New Career Development Program will offer broader opportunities for diverse assignments, training and mentorship.

We have also made tremendous strides in the area of affirmative action. Quality candidates for promotional positions continue to emerge from all ethnic groups and both genders. We are truly moving to a Department representative of the city we serve.



*Anthony D. Ribera
Chief of Police*

Many individuals have played important roles in implementing policies and programs envisioned for the Department. The progress we have enjoyed would never have been achieved without the support, guidance and professionalism of the Police Commission. We are sincerely grateful to Commission President Judge Harry Low and all the members of the Commission for their dedication.

The Department has much to look forward to in the next few years, which will refine our crime fighting efforts and enable us to provide better service to the community. A new Computer Assisted Dispatch (C.A.D.) system will be on-line, coupled with a state-of-the-art 800 MHz citywide radio system. We will also see the completion of construction and renovation of district stations under Proposition A.

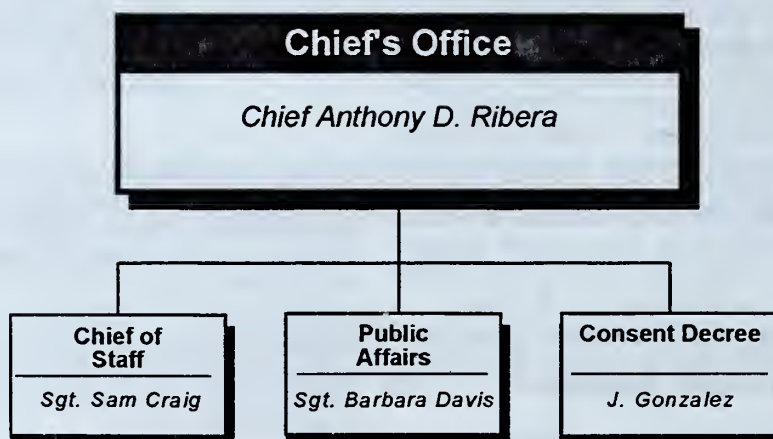
I am optimistic that each and everyone of us will continue our commitment to be the very best in law enforcement and that the historic term "San Francisco's Finest" will endure.

*ANTHONY D. RIBERA
Chief of Police*



CHIEF'S OFFICE

Organizational Chart



Office of the Chief of Police

The following units report directly to the Chief of Police:

Public Affairs

The Public Affairs Unit receives inquiries regarding criminal investigations, assists the media in special police-related projects, and acts as a liaison between the Department and the media.

The Unit screens media requests for interviews with the Chief of Police, announces press conferences for the Chief, and processes various awards presented by civic groups to police officers.

Press passes and media parking permits are issued by this unit. Officers in this unit respond to critical incidents and assist the commander at the scene in managing media relations.



Chief of Staff

The Chief of Staff serves as an aide to the Chief, performs special projects, and oversees the Senior Escort Program.

Consent Decree Division

The Consent Decree Division recruits new officers through its Recruitment and Retention Unit. The Testing Unit performs job analysis and prepares and administers entrance and promotional examinations.



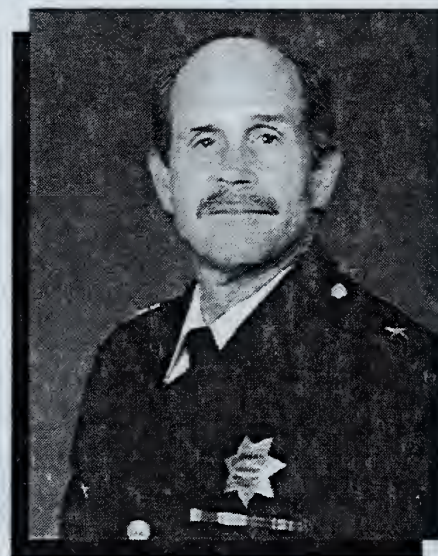
Field Operations Bureau



Thomas Petrini
Deputy Chief



Richard Holder
*Commander
Special Operations*



Dennis Martel
*Commander
Patrol*

Message from Deputy Chief Thomas Petrini

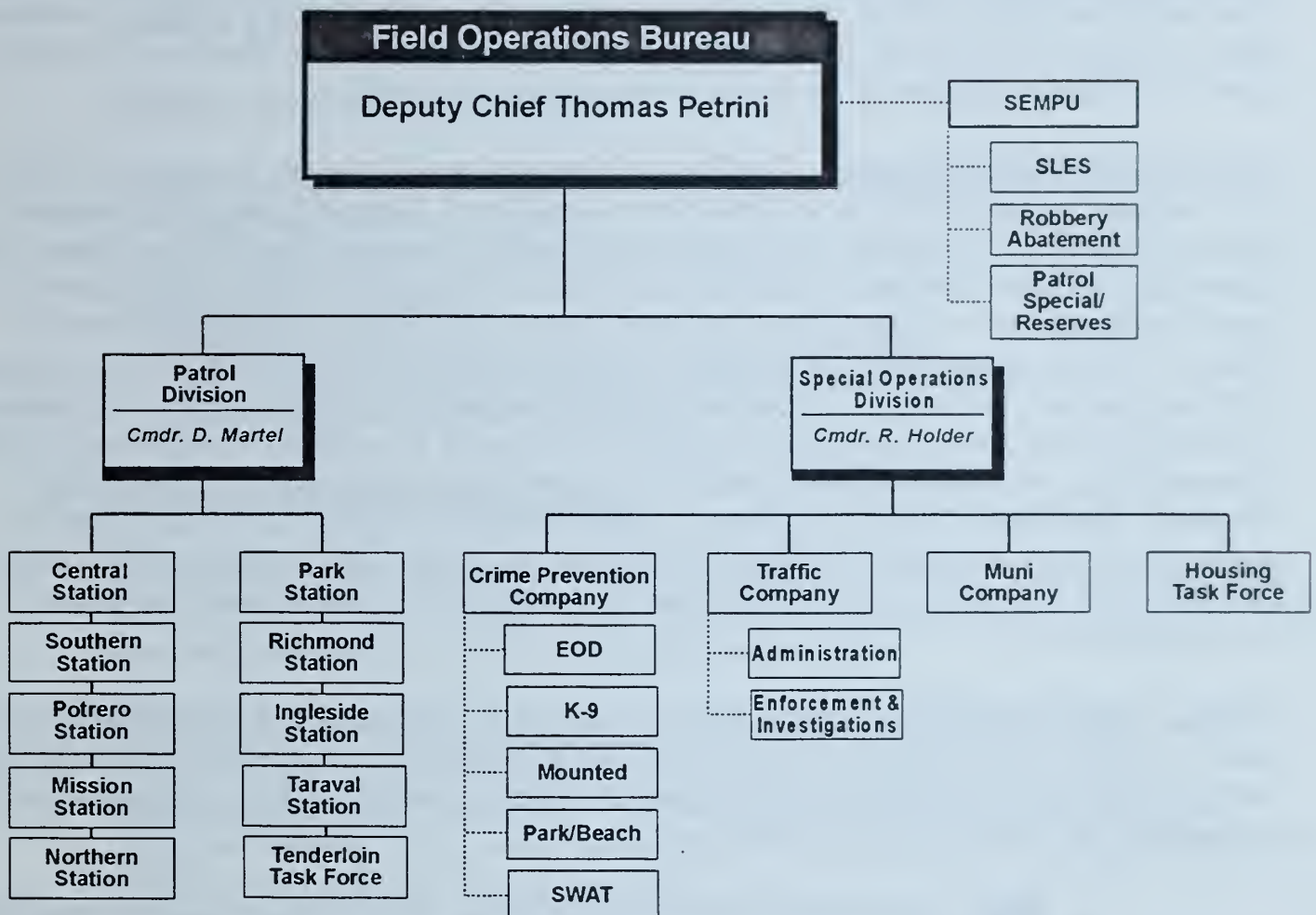
During 1993-94, the Field Operations Bureau focused on a number of enforcement, planning and public education issues, including the coordination and implementation of the City's "MATRIX" program, which brings together a variety of city agencies and resources to target quality-of-life conditions. The Field Operations Bureau also represented the Department in the development of the City's Emergency Operations Plan and helped the Department's first Citizens' Police Academy.

The suppression of crime and the delivery of police services continues to be our primary mission. The daily contacts that citizens have with the men and women of our Patrol and Special Operations Divisions serve as evidence of our dedication to reducing the impact of crime throughout the city. All the members of the Field Operations Bureau, both sworn and non-sworn, are commended for their efforts toward accomplishing our goals.



FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU

Organizational Chart



Field Operations Bureau

The Field Operations Bureau (F.O.B.) is the Department's largest bureau and manages all uniformed units of the Department. F.O.B. is comprised of the Patrol Division and the Special Operations Division (S.O.D.), both supported by the F.O.B. Headquarters staff. As the organization chart shows, the Patrol Division oversees the ten district stations, while the S.O.D. supports the Patrol Division with special operations.

FOB Headquarters. The Headquarters staff supervises the Special Events Management and Planning Unit (S.E.M.P.U.), as well as Candlestick Park events. Additionally, Emergency Planning, the Robbery Abatement Unit, Police Reserve, and Patrol Special Officer Programs are all administered by this staff.

Special Operations Division. The Special Operations Division, through its Crime Prevention Company, Housing Task Force, and Muni Transit Company, deploys personnel with the expertise and specialized skills to target specific problems. The Crime Prevention Company includes the Parks and Beaches Unit, which uses the speed and mobility of "dirt bikes" to patrol areas of the city that are difficult to access. The Mounted and Canine units perform tasks better addressed in combination with nonhuman "partners." Members of the Special Operations Group, supplemented by officers from other Department units, stand ready to establish traditional "SWAT" (Special Weapons and Tactics) operations at critical incidents, e.g., barricaded suspects. The Muni Transit Company is specifically assigned to reduce crime on routes served by the Muni Railway's 1,000 buses, cable cars and light-rail vehicles. The Housing Task Force was established to address the unique needs of public housing residents.

Traffic Administration. Traffic Administration is responsible for developing school safety patrols, inspecting commercial vehicles (hazardous materials/chemical spills) and maintaining records of towed vehicles. The unit also holds hearings for persons protesting the towing of their vehicles.



Enforcement and Investigation. Enforcement and investigation officers use motorcycles to allow them better maneuverability in dense traffic. Their duties include enforcement of traffic laws, investigation of traffic accidents, and controlling traffic flow during a variety of situations, including dignitary escorts, athletic events, parades, demonstrations, and during emergencies requiring traffic control such as fires, sniper and hostage incidents, and chemical spills.



Field Operations Bureau (Continued)

The following is a description of accomplishments of the Field Operations Bureau during 1993-94:

1. Department Emergency Plan & Liaison with O.E.S.

This project has provided a clear vision of the Department's role within the City's Emergency Response Plan. There is now a greater awareness by the Department of the roles and capabilities of other city agencies regarding disaster planning and response.

2. Other related Accomplishments

- Development and distribution of a Mobilization Card, which each member carries.
- Development of Site Evacuation Plans for all Department facilities.
- Development of a Hall of Justice Evacuation Plan.
- Coordination of Department and Hall of Justice tenant participation in N.E.R.T. Training.

3. Citizens' Police Academy (CPA).

Over 400 requests for applications were received for the Department's first C.P.A. class. The first class of 28 citizens, which began on February 22, 1994, was selected from a pool of 220 applicants.

4. Robbery Abatement Unit (Robbery Apprehension Team [R.A.T.])

This program could be termed the Field Operations Bureau's "technical" program, simply because of the nature of the electronics involved (e.g., RAT packs, video cameras, and hardware).

During 1993, there were 192 robberies classified as "bank" robberies. Of those cases, 106 involved RAT in some way. The Robbery Apprehension Team was directly involved in 22 arrests and was instrumental in helping to clear 130 robbery cases as a result of the photos taken from on-scene videos. The Robbery Apprehension Team also cooperated in the investigation of several kidnapping cases, and made an arrest in every case in which its special electronics equipment was used.



5. *District Station/Command Post Staffs*

This program is a structured approach to establishing command posts. What was sought was a system that would mirror the ICS system, providing our command staff with the same structure no matter where they might be assigned.

The ICS system establishes a series of "shops" which correspond to Personnel (S1), Information (S2), Operations (S3), and Logistics (S4) functions. Once established at the scene of an incident, this system can be directed by an Event Commander within Department guidelines.

6. *Community Policing and Problem Solving*

In 1993, the Police Commission adopted Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) as the Department's philosophy of district policing.

This year, an additional 230 officers received basic COPPS training, and now over 80% of uniformed officers have been trained. COPPS training is now part of the Basic Course curriculum for all recruit officers, and a refresher course is included in Advanced Officers' Training. The Department's Management Course also contains a large element of COPPS training.

The MATRIX Quality of Life Program began in August 1993. It brought together several city departments to address a myriad of problems that affect the quality of life on our streets. The MATRIX Outreach Team, The Night Emergency Shelter program and the enforcement of nuisance violations make up the entire program. Thus far, the MATRIX Program is highly successful and all personnel involved are commended for their efforts.



Field Operations Bureau (Continued)

7. Examples #1: (Community Policing) - 225 Hyde Street

Problem Description

The apartment building (six floors, 90 rooms) had seen an increase in calls for service and narcotics complaints (average of 63/month). There were no security guards, and street crime in front of the building had increased. Housing conditions in and around the building had deteriorated, with unsanitary conditions in the basement and the rear of the building. Overgrown trees in front of the building and a lack of lighting created an environment for nightly narcotics activity. During the day, people sold clothing on the sidewalk adjacent to the building. Arrests had been made in the building; many suspects were on probation or parole. Though there were many complaints from both residents and business people, they were not organized.

Agencies Utilized

SFPD Tenderloin Task Force and Narcotics Division
City Attorney's Code Abatement Unit
Bureau of Urban Forestry & Street Environmental Services
Adult Probation and State Parole
SAFE, Inc.

Results

The key was the Code Abatement Unit. Once an inspection had been made, the City Attorney informed the owner of the problems by letter. The owner immediately hired security and new management who worked with us to remove the criminal element from the building by identifying and testifying against those who committed crimes. Once these criminals were removed, apartments were renovated and rented to persons screened by management. Sidewalks were cleaned and trees were pruned with the assistance of the Department of Public Works, changing the physical appearance of the area. SAFE assisted in organizing the citizens in the area. Crime was virtually eliminated from the immediate area, and calls for service dramatically decreased -- two in the months of May and June.



Field Operations Bureau (Continued)

Example #2: (Community Policing) - Antonio Alley

Problem Description

Calls for service had increased to 57 per month, with many arrests resulting from violent crime. Tenants in surrounding buildings complained about the large amount of debris in the alley and the resulting smell. Two parking lots on either side of the alley (one privately owned pay lot, and one owned by an adjacent building) provided an environment for prostitution during poorly lit evening hours. A public pay phone in the pay lot was being used solely by drug dealers because it was hidden from the street. The alley had been a problem for nearly 10 years, with arrests being made on a daily basis.

Agencies Utilized

SFPD Tenderloin Task Force, Narcotics & Vice Crimes
SAFE, Inc.
SWAP
Department of Public Health
Steamy Solutions (street cleaning company)

Results

SAFE was the key solution to this problem. Once residents and management in the area were organized, they came up with innovative ideas, such as putting lights on timers, sprinklers on motion detectors, and fencing around the parking lots. With Steamy Solutions and SWAP's assistance, the debris and smell in the alley were eliminated. DPH used its resources to reduce illegal dumping of trash. Children now safely play in the alley and a basketball hoop has been installed. An adjacent apartment buildings had a mural painted on its side to brighten the area, and there are plans to gate the alley to make it even safer. Instead of having to answer several calls for service a day, resulting in six or seven arrests, we have not had any calls for service.





Community Policing

Community policing places service to the public and prevention of crime as the primary role of police in society. It emphasizes problem solving, with active

citizen involvement in defining matters that are important to a community, rather than arrest statistics.

San Francisco began its program of community policing in the Mission District under the name CPOP (Community Police on Patrol). A one-year pilot program was started in October 1989 using six officers walking five beats.

The program quickly grew to ten officers walking nine beats, and achieved rapid success. CPOP is now in place in all districts, and has been renamed Community Policing & Problem Solving (COPPS). Community policing means:

- Permanent assignment of officers to neighborhood beats.
- Response to community problems and needs.
- Neighborhood-based crime prevention.
- Neighborhood involvement in policing activities.
- Increased citizen sense of personal safety.
- Decreased criminal activity.
- Officers who communicate instead of command and confront.



Officers regularly attend neighborhood and community meetings and discuss the problems of the area with residents and merchants.

In the Mission District, for example, there are over 30 community groups with which COPPS officers maintain contact. Once a problem is identified, the officer works to help solve it.

Because lasting solutions to many problems require a coordinated effort on the part of the community as well as the police, COPPS has developed an extensive resource manual identifying contacts in other City agencies and in the private sector

Bicycle Patrols (under COPPS)

The Department has followed the lead of Seattle and other cities in permitting some officers to patrol their beats on bicycle.

Bicycles allow greater mobility without sacrificing interpersonal contact with the public, and work well in dense traffic.



Field Operations Bureau (Continued)

Within the Patrol Division, the ten district station captains are the Department's management representatives to the city's neighborhoods. As an example, captains develop plans tailored to abate specific MATRIX-related problems within their district, as well as addressing serious and violent crimes. The following are examples of district problems and responses:

Central: Geary Street corridor prostitution problems; Chinatown-area Robbery Task Force; North Beach-Bay Street housing area.

Southern: United Nations Plaza and 6th Street areas in response to the Merchants & Residents Association; SOMA night club area.

Potrero: Increased foot and bicycle patrols on 3rd Street, San Bruno Avenue and Visitacion Valley.

Mission: Major attention focused on narcotics enforcement in Bernal Dwellings, Valencia Gardens and Dolores Park.

Northern: Involvement in MATRIX outreach and shelter programs in the Civic Center and Polk Street area.

Park: Establishment of relationships with Haight Street merchants and residential groups in the Haight-Ashbury and Panhandle areas.

Richmond: Focus on Westside housing areas, Clement Street and Golden Gate Park.

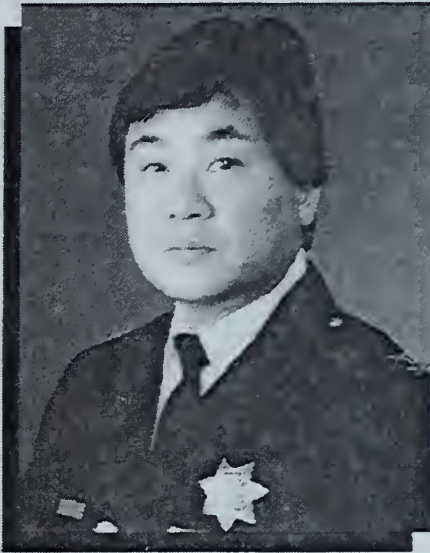
Ingleside: Continued involvement of community policing officers in one of the most "community-active" districts in the city.

Taraval: Stonestown Safe Shopping Program; focus on Asian gangs.

Tenderloin Task Force: Close relationship with Save Our Streets, North of Market Association and various Tenderloin groups.



Investigations Bureau



Fred Lau
Deputy Chief



William Welch
Captain



George Kowalski
Captain

Message from Deputy Chief Fred Lau



during the past fiscal year, the Bureau of Inspectors continued to work in cooperation with the Field Operations Bureau, other members of our Department, the District Attorney's Office, and the courts.

Additionally, we have initiated several innovative law enforcement and crime prevention programs to better serve the residents, business owners and visitors to our City.

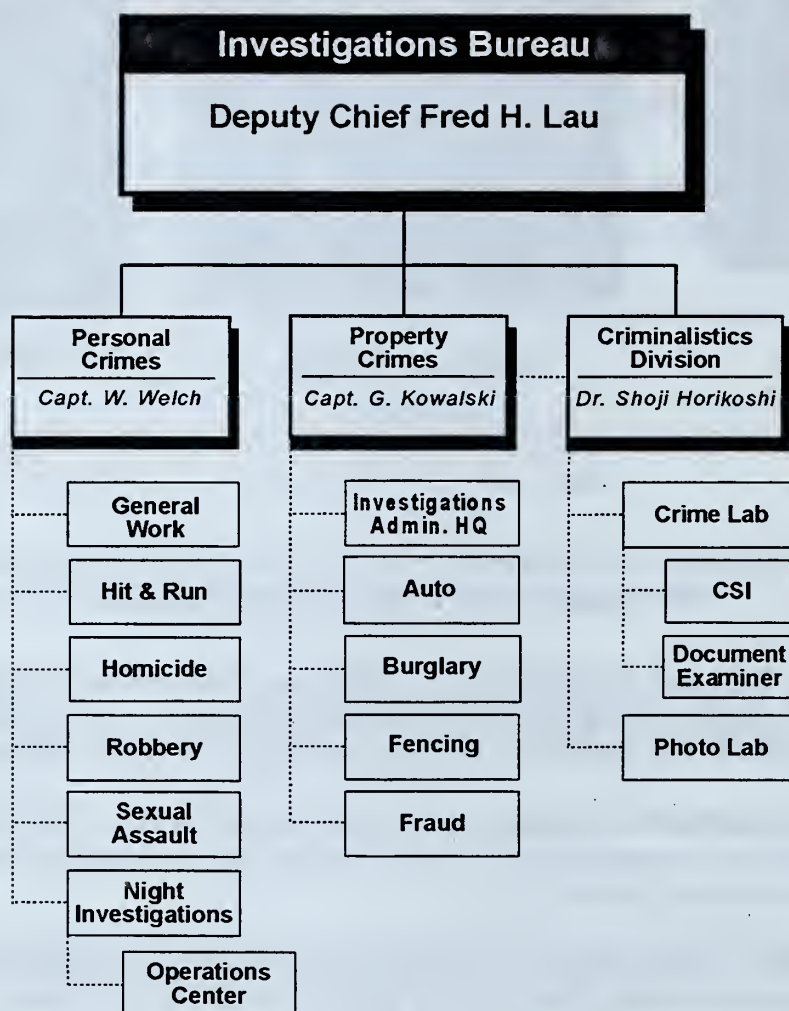
A primary goal set forth by the Chief of Police is to enhance Department actions regarding cases related to domestic violence. As a result, a Department-wide training and response program, involving multi-city agencies and community based organizations, was initiated. This program and its organizers were recently honored at a major public event.

We are proud to take part in the Department's effort to control crime and improve the quality of life in our community.



INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

Organizational Chart



Investigations Bureau

The Investigations Bureau is budgeted for 309 sworn members and 36 civilians who conduct in-depth investigations of personal and property crimes, and present these cases to the District Attorney for prosecution. The bureau cooperates with federal, state and local agencies in areas of mutual investigations, and also assists the Field Operations Bureau with stakeouts and special operations.

Criminalistics Division. This division, headed by a civilian criminologist, performs technical services, applying the principles of forensic science. Services include laboratory examination of blood stains, body fluids, glass, soil, hair, fibers, firearms, tool-marks, evidence from driving-under-the-influence cases, arson accelerants, narcotics and other drugs. This year the laboratory processed 9,549 samples.



One of the most promising techniques in criminalistics is DNA typing of blood and other body fluids. Criminalists specializing in serology are now receiving training so that the Department can perform DNA typing, thereby eliminating delays incurred by using outside labs.

The Criminalistic Division also employs a Forensic Document Examiner who studies documents to ascertain authorship and conducts type-writer comparison and ink analysis. Obliterations, erasures, alterations, indentations, and other document problems are also examined.

General Investigations Division. This division is divided into 10 investigative sections which include the Auto, Burglary, Crime Scene Investigations, Fencing, Fraud, General Work, Hit and Run, Homicide, Robbery, and Sexual Assault Sections. The division oversees a variety of special functions within the Investigations Bureau, such as polygraph examination and the Witness Relocation Program. Inspectors also liaison with the District Attorney's Office on rebookings of arrestees and investigations of misdemeanor offenses.

- ***Auto Theft & Auto Burglary Section.*** This section conducts investigations of crimes, such as vehicle thefts, embezzlements, strippings, and burglaries, and investigates cases of questionable ownership.



Investigations Bureau (Continued)

- **Burglary Section.** The Burglary Section is responsible for investigating residential and commercial burglaries, recovering stolen property, and investigating certain types of petty and grand thefts. It conducts surveillance of active burglars, assists Postal Inspectors with mail theft investigations, and assists the Department of Corrections with parole searches of suspected burglars. This section also assists various local, state and federal agencies in burglary and stolen property investigations.
- **Crime Scene Investigations.** Crime Scene Investigations is responsible for collecting physical evidence at crime scenes. Members are all court-certified fingerprint experts who receive continual training in the latest techniques for developing latent fingerprints, including chemical treatment, laser illumination, and computer enhancement. The AFIS fingerprint computer is located within this unit.
- **Fencing Section.** The Fencing Section investigates reports of lost and found property. It also oversees the operation of pawnshops and secondhand dealers, investigating incidents where stolen property is either pawned or sold. This section also conducts "sting" operations, using undercover and surveillance methods.



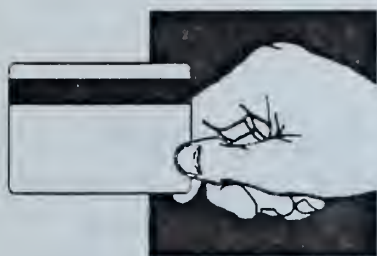
A.F.I.S.

One of the most dramatic applications of technology for apprehending criminals is the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). In 1983, San Francisco was the first city in the U.S. to go on-line with a state-of-the-art NEC computer for fingerprint identification.

Investigators using AFIS must first find latent prints at the scene of the crime. These prints are developed and photographed and are entered into a reader attached to the computer located in the Hall of Justice. Once the photo of the print has been entered, the investigator uses a graphics terminal to sufficiently identify key features of the print for the computer. The print is then ready to be compared to millions of other prints already on file. When the search is complete, AFIS provides the investigator with a list of most-likely suspects.



Investigations Bureau (Continued)



- **Fraud Section.** This Section investigates crimes such as check and credit card forgeries, embezzlements, shopliftings, pick-pockets, a variety of "bunco scams," and miscellaneous thefts. Because of the complex nature of these crimes, inspectors develop an expertise in investigating specific types of frauds.

- **General Work Section.** The General Work Section is divided into three investigative units: Arson, Fugitive, and Assault/Domestic Violence. The Arson Unit works closely with the San Francisco Fire Department in investigating fires of suspicious origin. The Fugitive Unit works with outside jurisdictions in apprehending criminals. Also investigated by the General Work Section are crimes such as spousal rape, disturbing the peace, threatening phone calls, extortion, malicious mischief, mayhem, labor disputes, jail breaks, perjury and others.

- **Hit and Run Section.** Inspectors assigned to the Hit and Run Section investigate fatal accidents, vehicle accidents involving serious personal injury, and all hit and run accidents. They are also responsible for the follow-up investigations of drunk driving arrests. Accidents involving a fatality are reviewed by inspectors with special training in accident reconstruction. The Hit and Run Section, in cooperation with the United States Coast Guard, is also responsible for investigating boating incidents occurring on San Francisco Bay, including hit and run accidents, boating fatalities, and boaters operating under the influence of alcohol.



- **Homicide Section.** Homicide inspectors investigate homicides, shootings involving police officers, in-custody deaths of prisoners and deaths by undetermined causes.
- **Photographic Unit.** Members of the Photographic Unit (Photo Lab) use photography and videotape to document major crime scenes for court presentations. They photograph injuries, recovered property, accident scenes and various Department functions. Photographic services are provided to the District Attorney, the Medical Examiner, and the Office of Citizen Complaints.



Investigations Bureau (Continued)

- ***Robbery Section.*** Although its main focus is investigating street robberies, purse snatches, residential and commercial robberies, and grand thefts, the Robbery Section also investigates bank robberies, cab robberies, robberies of senior citizens, and robberies involving juveniles.
- ***Sexual Assault Section.*** Investigating rapes, attempted rapes, forced sexual acts, sex-related battery, indecent exposure, lewd conduct in public, obscene phone calls, and sex registrant violations. The section does not, however, investigate family-related sex cases involving juveniles; those cases are handled by the Juvenile Division.



Special Investigations Bureau



*Diarmuid Philpott
Deputy Chief*

Message from Deputy Chief Diarmuid Philpott

The Special Investigations Bureau had a productive year. A Serious Violent Offender Program was initiated within the Gang Task Force with the cooperation of Lieutenant Bruton and Sergeant Jefferies of the Juvenile Division. With the full cooperation of the Juvenile Justice System, this program shows promise for reducing violent crime in San Francisco.

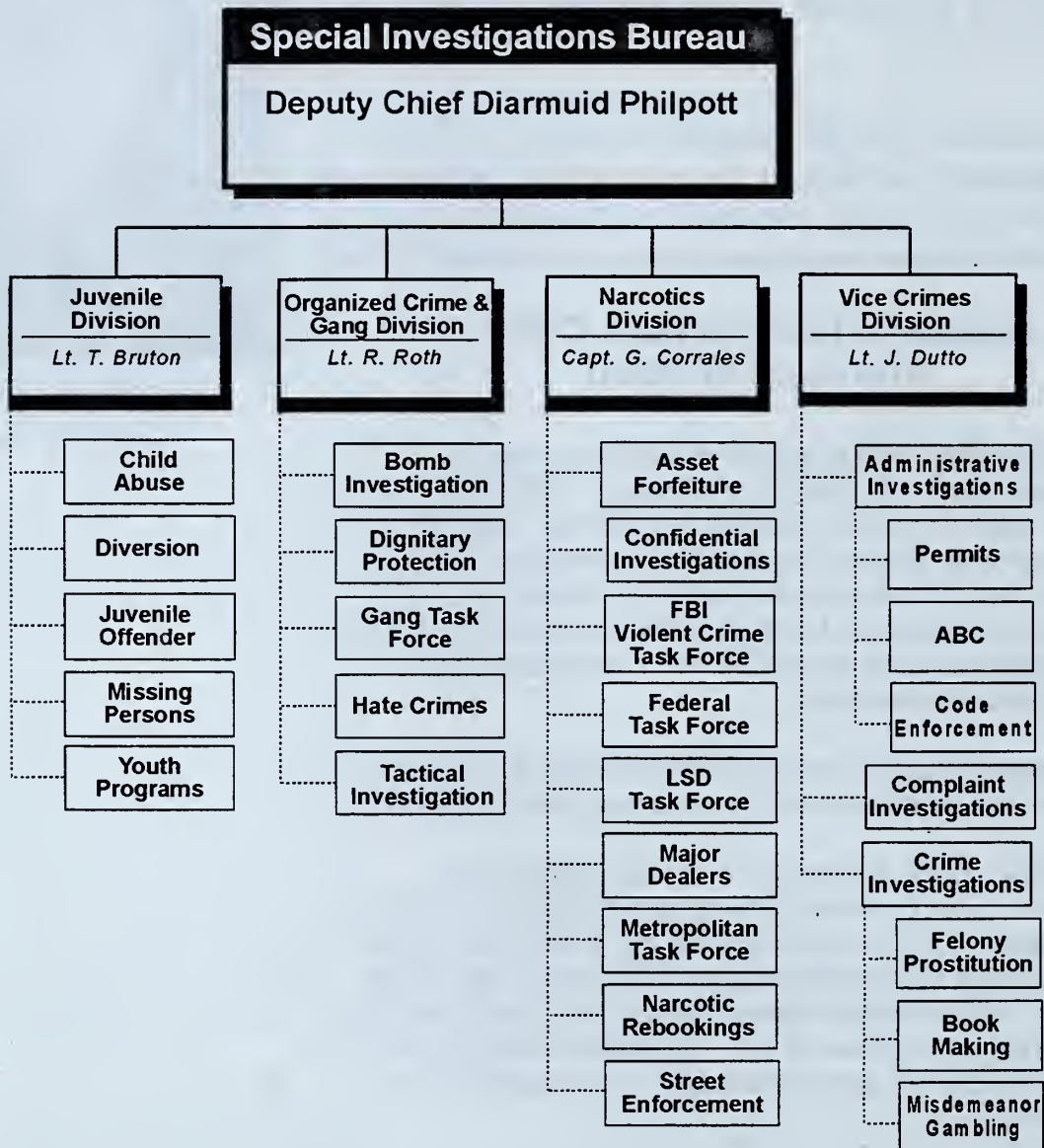
In the Juvenile Division, a computerized program has been set in place for monitoring sex offenders.

In the Gang Task Force, the Gang Reporting Evaluation and Tracking Program (GREAT) is being reinstituted. This program ties us with other Bay Area counties in identifying and monitoring gang suspects. When fully operational, the records and mug photos of suspects will be obtainable from our GREAT computer and available to investigative and patrol units.



SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

Organizational Chart



Special Investigations Bureau

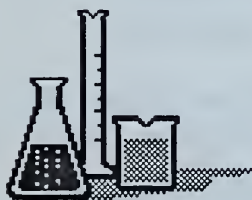
The Special Investigations Bureau is comprised of the following units:

Gang Task Force. The Gang Task Force monitors gangs and conducts investigations into crimes involving gang activity. As part of the Gang Task Force, the Tactical Investigations Unit (TIU) assists in surveillance operations.

Narcotics Division. The Narcotics Division investigates major drug traffickers in cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under current enforcement strategy, the Narcotics Division identifies, locates, and arrests both mid-level and top-level drug traffickers. It also assists district station personnel with abatement of street-level drug dealing. The following are some of the current operations involving the Narcotics Division:

Operation Tide II. The Narcotics Division is working closely with U.S. Customs Service in Operation Tide II. This operation is targeting international money laundering of Bay Area narcotic proceeds. Investigations have already resulted in the seizure of over three tons of cocaine in Antioch, California on July 5, 1994.

DEA/LSD Task Force. The Narcotics Division has joined with DEA officials in identifying and arresting several major LSD traffickers based in San Francisco.



Metro Task Force. The Narcotics Division is working closely with the DEA in an operation called the Metro Task Force. This task force focuses on narcotic trafficking throughout the Bay Area.

Violent Gang Task Force. This program is a joint effort between the FBI and the SFPD to target violent gangs involved in narcotic activity. There are currently several ongoing investigations.

Vice Crimes Division. The Vice Crimes Division is responsible for investigating vice-related incidents, including prostitution, pimping and pandering, prostitution-related thefts, bookmaking and gambling violations. The division also oversees bingo permits, ABC investigations (liquor license applications), massage parlor permits, and conducts investigations into complaints involving these establishments as well as complaints concerning escort services.



Special Investigations Bureau (Continued)

Juvenile Division. The Juvenile Division is comprised of five investigative sections:

Child Abuse Section. This section investigates cases of sexual molestation of children under eighteen years of age. It also investigates physical abuse cases, severe neglect, incest, child exploitation and child pornography. The Child Abuse Section currently investigates parental abduction cases and has recently taken over from the General Work Section the investigation of stranger abductions.

The section is staffed by a sergeant and 15 investigators and is located in the Juvenile Division offices at 2475 Greenwich Street. The Child Abuse Section investigates an average of 98 cases per month. All cases require a thorough investigation since most involve allegations of child abuse. These victims -- most of whom are reluctant to talk about the situation -- must all be interviewed along with family members. While other investigative units may close cases when the victim fails to initiate a complaint, child abuse cases cannot be closed because the child does not usually approach the police on his/her own. Most reports of child abuse are received from teachers and doctors who suspect abuse, and the investigator must locate the victim and build a case from scratch.

Missing Persons Section. This section investigates all reports of missing persons, whether an adult or child. The section investigates an average of 370 missing person cases a month, and while most of these cases involve habitual runaways, each report must be investigated. Investigators spend much of their time making telephone calls, performing computer queries, and answering questions from out-of-town parents.

Diversion Section. The Department's diversion program was initiated in January 1994 when Youth Court became available citywide. During the first six months, 76 youths were diverted. Currently, Youth Court is being held each week at either City Hall or at the Youth Guidance Center.

Juvenile Offender Section. This section is the Juvenile Division's counterpart to the Investigations Bureau's General Work Section. It handles all assaults, vandalism, threats and extortion cases involving a juvenile suspect.

Youth Programs Section. The Youth Programs Section oversees the following youth crime prevention and intervention programs:

- *Boxing/Martial Arts.* This program provides karate classes to youth at Boedecker Park, and boxing lessons at Oceanview Playground and the Hall of Justice gymnasium.



Special Investigations Bureau (Continued)

- *Mission Playground.* Through the OCJP Mission Corridor Grant, an officer assists the playground director at the Mission Playground.
- *Wilderness Program/Sailing.* This program provides "at risk" kids with an opportunity to do backpacking, a ropes course, white water rafting and sailing. These programs are funded through a grant from the Mayor's Gang Prevention Program. During the year, several hundred kids participated in this program which is headquartered at Baker Beach.
- *Police Activities League (PAL).* PAL is a separate non-profit entity closely associated with the Department. The Department assists PAL in administering the Law Enforcement Cadet Program. These cadets participate in programs and events and are employed during the summer at various district stations and assignments. Besides the cadet program, PAL also sponsors football, cheerleading, baseball, soccer, basketball, junior golf and judo.
- *High School Program/Middle School Program.* This program assigns officers to selected high schools and middle schools in an attempt to keep youth out of gangs and away from drugs.
- *Drug Education Program.* This is a highly successful program in which officers conduct drug education classes at schools throughout the city. Classes are provided to fourth- and fifth-graders since research shows that these children are at a pivotal age when intervention and education are most effective.



Administration Bureau



Frank C. Reed
Deputy Chief

Message from Deputy Chief Frank Reed

The Administration Bureau is comprised of many specialized units working together to provide the Department with a high level of support. Members of these units supply the fuel, issue the uniforms and purchase the vehicles. They plan and maintain facilities, and they balance the books and keep the records. Finally, members of the Administration Bureau provide the training, do the research, and bring concepts to reality.

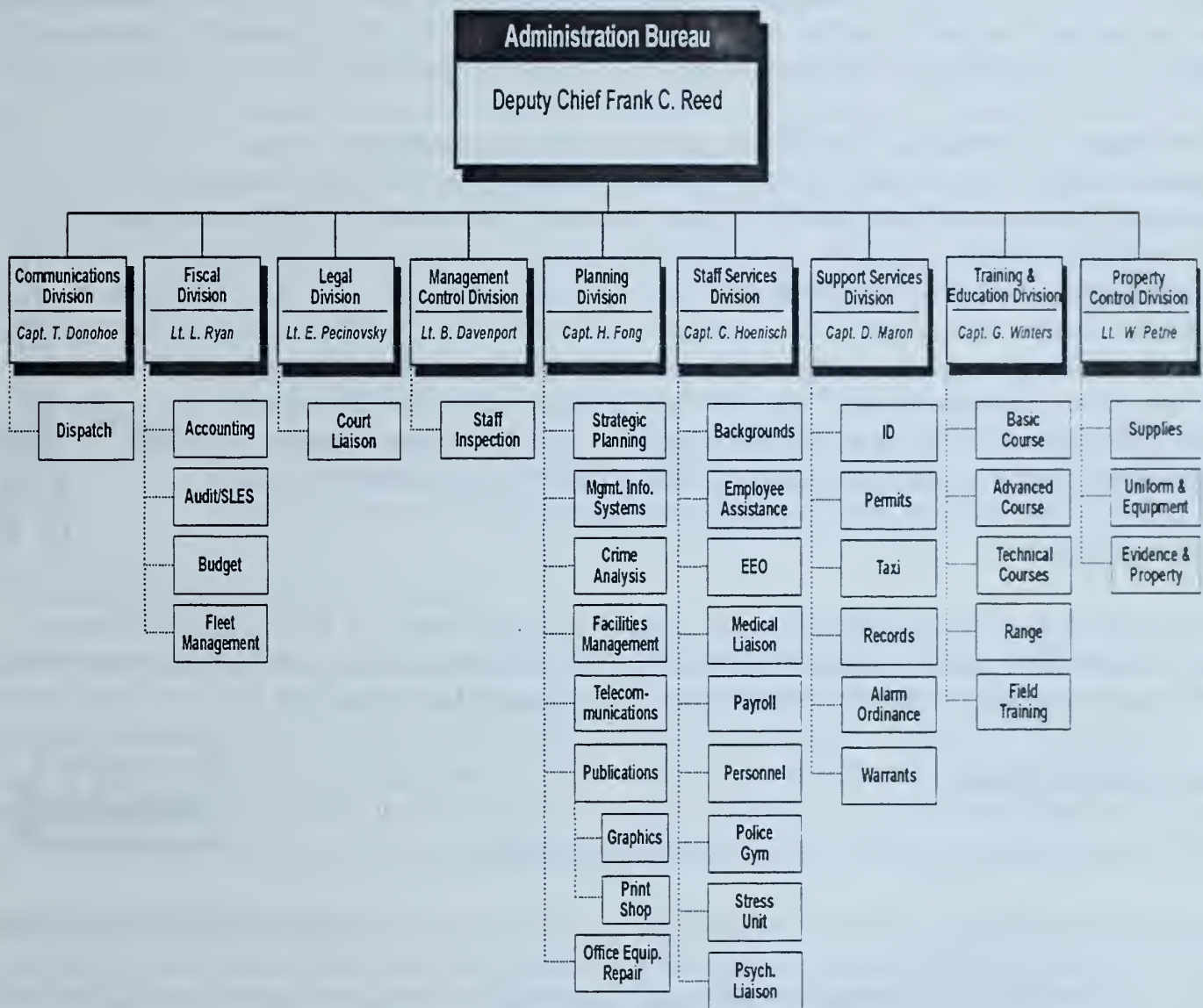
Recent budget cuts have presented us with a major challenge. They have caused us to prioritize tasks and, in some cases, eliminate non-essential projects in order to continue providing the Department with the necessary information, resources, equipment, and support. Our immediate goal is to hire and train an additional 250 officers within a year, and this will require us to stretch our personnel and resources to their limits.

As we approach the millenium, we do so with respect for past achievements and an eye toward future accomplishments in providing professional and responsive service to the public.



ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

Organizational Chart



Administration Bureau

The Administration Bureau provides the Department with supplies, training and support. It is composed of the following divisions:

Communications Division

This division is the primary 9-1-1 answering facility for the City and County of San Francisco. Each day, dispatchers answer approximately 1,700 emergency (9-1-1) and approximately 1,200 non-emergency telephone calls. Calls that require police service are dispatched to patrol units, while those requiring Fire Department or paramedic response are transferred to their respective dispatch facilities.

In an effort to civilianize the division, four civilian managers were appointed this year, replacing four police lieutenants. All that remains to complete the transition of the Division is the appointment of a Director who will replace a police captain. The Department is working to make this appointment in fiscal year 1994-95.

Plans are being made to combine all emergency dispatch functions (police, fire and ambulance). A new building is scheduled to open July, 1997 to house the new dispatch facility. At that same time, a new Computer Assisted Dispatch (CAD) system is scheduled to go on-line to allow police, fire and paramedics to share databases and equipment.

The division is also working closely with the Department of Electricity Telecommunications Division to implement an 800-megahertz radio system to improve the communications capability of the City's emergency services.

Fiscal Division

The Fiscal Division provides the following services:

Architectural Design. Under the direction of the Fiscal Division, architects from the City's Bureau of Architecture design and oversee the construction of new facilities, as well as alterations and repairs to existing facilities. Currently, work continues on the renovation and rebuilding of district police stations authorized by the passage of a \$28 million bond.



Administration Bureau (Continued)

Accounting Unit. The Accounting Unit controls and accounts for all Department operating funds. It verifies the legality of accounting events, ensuring conformity to the requirements set forth by the Charter, the Controller, and the Purchaser of the City and County of San Francisco. The unit also advises the Department on the status of funds and proper accounting procedures, and prepares and monitors expenditures in work order and special revenue fund accounts, purchase orders, and term purchase agreements.

Budgeting Unit. The Budgeting Unit prepares and presents the Department's \$196 million budget. It also conducts cost-and-benefit analyses on a variety of funding proposals, and ensures that monies directed from City Hall are both accurate and adequate to support approved programs. Finally, the unit processes and prioritizes supplemental funding requests and manages the Narcotics Forfeiture and DUI funds.

Fleet Management Unit. This unit allocates and maintains over 800 Department vehicles that include marked and unmarked sedans, vans (regular and mini-size), a flatbed truck, motorcycles, a bomb-squad truck, a bus, a pickup and horse trailer used by the Department's Mounted Unit, and an emergency command van configured from a forty-foot mobile home. Of special pride is a 1935 Lincoln sedan used for ceremonies and parades.



Management Control Division

The Management Control Division (MCD) conducts internal administrative investigations, and prepares and prosecutes the majority of disciplinary charges filed against members of the Department. Investigations include: internal complaints against sworn officers, complaints against non-sworn employees of the Department, and special investigations ordered by the Chief of Police. The Management Control Division conducts over 300 investigations a year.

Staff Inspections Unit

The Staff Inspections Unit, a subdivision of the Management Control Division, conducts scheduled and unscheduled inspections of Department units and functions. The purpose of the inspections is to ensure that Department objectives are met and that police services are delivered in an efficient manner within Department policy guidelines.



Administration Bureau (Continued)



Legal Division

Providing up-to-date counsel and representation for the Department, the Legal Division investigates civil claims and lawsuits in order to provide a basis for defense. The division's legal counsel helps strengthen Departmental procedures and policies and reduces both the number of claims and suits as well as their financial impact. The Legal Division is divided into three sections: Legal Services, Investigative Services, and Staff Services.

- *Legal Services.* This section provides counsel to the Chief of Police and other units as needed. It presents the Department's case in grievance matters, so as to improve performance and efficiency within the Department. Members of the Legal Services Section also appear in court on motions of discovery for police officer personnel files, and oppose motions that are not in compliance with laws protecting the confidentiality of those files. This section provides up-to-date legal opinions when required.
- *Investigative Services.* This section attempts to reduce the amount of awards for civil claims and lawsuits by thoroughly investigating cases. Once cases are investigated, the section recommends changes to Departmental procedures that result in judgments against the Department or its members.
- *Staff Services.* This section processes official court documents, subpoenas and orders to show-cause. It issues Consular Corp identification documents, and attends various meetings on behalf of the Department and the Chief.

Property Control Division

This division maintains and controls property and evidence that comes into the custody of the San Francisco Police Department. Every year the division receives between 40,000 and 50,000 items of property and evidence for storage, destroys over 1,000 handguns and rifles, and conducts scheduled auctions of unclaimed property. The Property Control Division also stores and distributes supplies and equipment such as uniforms, office supplies, and forms. In addition, the division sets out metal barricades for crowd and traffic control at major events.



Administration Bureau (Continued)

Planning Division

Created in 1956, the Planning Division provides the following services:

Facilities Management. Oversees and manages the Department's 16 facilities, including ten district stations. Maintenance and repairs are coordinated through the



Department's Facilities Manager.



Special Projects. The Planning Division conducts management audits, policy evaluations, and researches and prepares special projects. In addition, the Planning Division tests and evaluates new technology and equipment.

Written Directives Unit. The Written Directives Unit writes and publishes studies, general orders and various Department Manuals. The unit performs graphic design and operates a printshop which works closely with the Property Control Section in supplying the Department with forms.

Crime Statistics & Analysis Unit. This unit conducts crime analysis and publishes monthly, quarterly and yearly crime statistics. These statistics are forwarded to various government agencies and public entities.

Telecommunications Unit. The Telecommunications Unit is responsible for maintaining telecommunications within the Department and maintaining a network of telephone lines at headquarters and several other facilities.

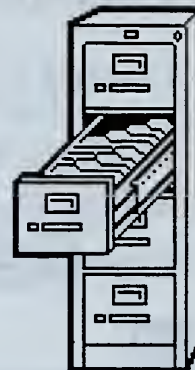
Management Information Systems (MIS). MIS manages and maintains the Department's elaborate computer network. In addition, the unit evaluates new technologies and equipment, provides training, and maintains and repairs personal computers which have been recently introduced throughout the Department.



Administration Bureau (Continued)

Personnel Division

The Personnel Division provides the Department with qualified applicants for both civilian and sworn positions. The staff processes appointments, promotions, and separations in accordance with Civil Service and Department procedures. During the past year, two classes of recruit officers were appointed.



The Personnel Division also oversees several employee assistance programs, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Injury and Illness Prevention, and volunteer programs.

Payroll Unit. This unit is responsible for the compensation of over 2,400 Department employees. The unit processes inquiries concerning loan and credit applications along with other information requests.

Medical Liaison Unit. Staffed by civilian and sworn members, including a full-time police physician, this unit maintains medical records, monitors members on disability leave, conducts medical examinations and fitness-for-duty evaluations, and makes determinations on limited duty assignments.

Backgrounds Unit. This unit conducts background investigations of applicants for police officer as well as civilian positions. Police applicants must pass a background investigation that includes a review of employment history, psychological screening, and a medical and polygraph examination.

Psychological Services Unit. Under the direction of the Department's Psychologist, this unit is responsible for coordinating the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Stress Unit, Critical Incident Response Team, Internship Program, Departmental Psychological Resources Informational System, and the Disability Outreach Program. The Unit also provides training and consultation to Department members.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Unit. This unit is responsible for Department compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. It investigates complaints regarding facility access, employment and other related issues, and provides training and in-house guidance.



Administration Bureau (Continued)

Training and Education Division

The Training and Education Division is responsible for providing basic and advanced state-certified training, along with technical and on-the-job courses for Department members.

The Police Academy provides a 760-hour Basic Training Course that the state requires of all new officers. It also provides a 40-hour Advanced Officer course currently required of all sworn officers, inspectors, and sergeants every two years.

Additional courses designed to develop special skills and expertise, such as Accident Investigation, Hazardous Materials, and Narcotics Investigation, are offered. The Academy also arranges for officers to attend outside courses, e.g., state-mandated supervisory and middle management courses, computer courses, and courses on specialized areas of investigation, such as homicide and sex crimes.

In fiscal year 1993-94, the Department hired its first group of "lateral entry" recruits who have already completed Basic Training and have experience in other California police agencies. The Academy designed a special three-week course to orient recruits into the Department and introduce them to the city's diverse communities.



History of the Police Academy

The San Francisco Police Department began providing formal training for its officers in 1923, becoming the first Department in the nation to do so. The School of Instruction, as the academy was called, was inaugurated by Chief Daniel O'Brien, who felt that no police officer should be forced to learn police methods in the manner he did — through experience alone. Prior to this time, officers joining the Department were issued a star and a gun, told to buy a uniform, and then were immediately sent on patrol.

In 1930, Chief William Quinn expanded the use of the School of Instruction, holding classes in the Police Commissioners' Hearing Room to include all members of the Department. This initiated a system of in-service training that continues to this day. In 1937, officers from the Golden Gate Park Police Station were moved to Richmond Station, and their former station at 37th & Fulton was rededicated as the City's first Police Academy. Instruction at the Academy was comprehensive; recruits were taught departmental organization, knowledge of the various laws, and pertinent court decisions. They also received lectures from members of the F.B.I., Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the State Bureau of Narcotics.

In 1961, the present Hall of Justice at 850 Bryant Street was built, and in 1963 the Academy moved to the fifth floor. It included classrooms, offices and a new gym. For a period of time in the 1970's the Academy was located at the Treasure Island Naval Station. In 1979, the Academy moved into the old Fremont Grammar School at 2055 Silver Avenue. Because this facility was leased from the School District, it was never considered a permanent home for the Academy. In 1986, the Department purchased the Diamond Heights School at 350 Amber Way. Extensive renovations were made to make this facility the present Police Academy. This new facility not only provides Academy training, but also hosts meetings by other public agencies and community groups throughout the City.





History of the Range

The Department's first pistol range, completed in 1912, was located beneath the Hall of Justice on Kearny Street. In 1931, the Range was moved to Fort Funston and was enclosed by a barbed wire fence. Sand dunes were reinforced with a half-inch thick steel wall serving as a perfect backstop.

The current Police Range was originally built at Lake Merced from 1941-1944. The project was started by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), but was suspended in 1942. Officer Emile Dutil led a group of officers with the construction, and they completed the range in 1944 at a cost of \$96,000 -- \$54,000 less than the original estimate. A new state-of-the-art Police Range, featuring a classroom/conference room and automated targeting, opened in May 1991.

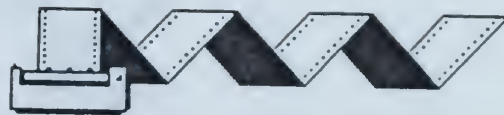
The Police Range provides firearms training to officers in both the service weapon (.357 revolver or an approved semi-automatic pistol) and the shotgun. The state sets minimum proficiency standards, and all officers must qualify three times per year.

To better match the firepower officers are increasingly facing on the streets, the Department has given officers the option to carry semiautomatic handguns while on duty. Officers choosing to carry a semi-automatic handgun must purchase the weapon at their own expense and complete a conversion course.



Administration Bureau (Continued)

Support Services Division



Records Section. This unit is responsible for the data entry and the custody of incident and accident reports made by the Department. As part of its cost recovery program, the unit receives revenue by providing over 35,000 reports to the public.

Warrant Section. This section maintains and serves arrest warrants, from body attachments to Grand Jury indictments. The section maintains warrants in various formats, from handwritten papers to computer tape. Additionally, the section receives over 2,000 Sheriff's Arrest Orders and a number of County Parole Warrants. The section operates a specially equipped 15-passenger van to pick up prisoners from jails throughout the Bay Area, and more than 1,000 persons are transported annually. The Warrant Section also issues teletypes and is the primary receiving point for teletypes from other agencies.



Permit Section. The Permit Section accomplished a variety of objectives during the past year including noise abatement, license fee collection, and increased permit enforcement. The Noise Abatement Unit increased night inspections and investigations by 30 percent, resulting in enforcement action taken against problem establishments. During the year, the unit also processed over 4,000 permit applications. The Permit Section identified permit holders who were delinquent in the payment of their license fees, and as a result, collected \$30,000 in delinquent fees from 2,300 permit holders.

Taxi Section. The Taxicab Section is responsible for the enforcement of ordinances relating to Motor Vehicles for Hire. It regulates 816 taxicabs, 33 limousines, 2 jitneys, and several other Motor Vehicles for Hire, along with approximately 5,000 drivers of public vehicles.

The unit also conducts investigations in conjunction with the California Public Utilities Commission, the District Attorney's Special Prosecutions Unit, the San Francisco Airport Police, and other law enforcement agencies. During the past year, the unit investigated 700 complaints concerning taxicab service and provided training to over 1,000 taxicab drivers. The unit also inspected nearly 600 taxicabs, and issued a number of citations for administrative violations.



AWARDS



Awards



The San Francisco Police Department recognizes the men and women who daily serve the City and routinely place their safety in jeopardy. The Department also takes special pride in its officers who demonstrate specific acts of bravery or exemplary diligence and investigative skills.

Gold Medal of Valor

The Gold Medal of Valor is the Department's highest award. It is earned by officers who demonstrate outstanding bravery, above and beyond the line of duty, knowingly risking their lives to successfully prevent life threatening situations, or failing to do so only by incurring a disabling injury or death.

Silver Medal of Valor

The Department's second highest award for valor is earned under elements similar to the Gold Medal of Valor; however, the danger is considered to be of a lesser degree.

Bronze Medal of Valor

The Bronze Medal of Valor is the Department's third highest award for valor and is earned when the degree of danger is less than that merited for the Silver Medal of Valor.

Meritorious Conduct Award

The Meritorious Conduct Award is earned by officers for carrying out an investigation in a serious felony case with diligence and painstaking research, resulting in the apprehension of a criminal.

Police Commission Commendation

Police Commission Commendations are granted to members of the Department for acts completed in the performance of duty which the Commission deems worthy of commendation.



The following officers were given Medals of Valor during Fiscal Year 1993-1994:

Gold Medal of Valor

John Carroll
Daryl Deen
Holly Pera
Kirk Tomioka
Thomas Vellone

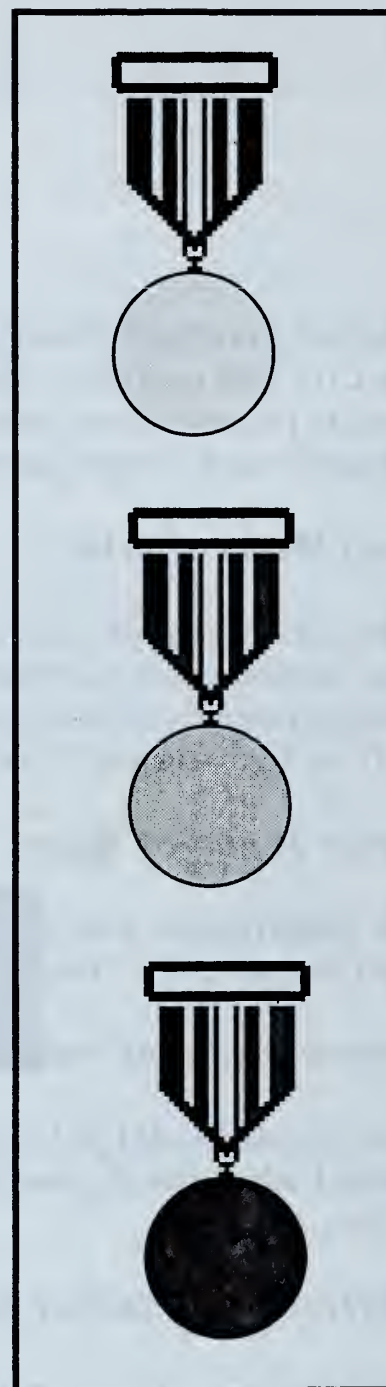
Silver Medal of Valor

Dirk Beijen
John Colla
Patrick Driscoll
James Gaggero
Paul Lozada
Daniel Murphy
Brian Petiti
Dino Zografos

Bronze Medal of Valor

E. R. Balinton
David Bardoni
William Boniface
Oscar Carcelen
Colleen Carlson
Kevin Cashman
Lee Clarke
Michael Connolly
Jerome DeFilipo
Michael Evanson
George Fogarty
Benny Fong
Terry Gregory
Steven Hutzler
Michelle Jean
Bart Johnson
David Kranci
Marty Lalor
Steven Landi
James Miller
Michael Moran

Dominic Panina
Robert Ramos
Michael Renteria
Samuel Reyes
John Robertson
Donald Ross
John Ruggeiro
Mark Shea
Richard Sheehan
Lee Sullivan
John Syme
Melvin Thornton
Patrick Tobin
Richard Tong
Michael Toropovsky
Harold Vance
Barry Weaver
Steven Wonder
Jones Wong
John Wyman
Patrick Yick



Summary of Statistics



Central Police District

Located in the northeast corner of the city, the Central Police District covers such diverse areas as the Financial District, Chinatown, North Beach, Telegraph Hill, Nob Hill, Russian Hill, and Fisherman's Wharf.

Central Station

In 1879, Central Station was located in the Old City Hall, Kearny Street between Commercial and Washington streets. The extensive headquarters of Central Station covered the entire basement with a squad room 112 feet by 128 feet, windows and access entrances from both Washington and Merchant streets.

Central District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	11
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	33
Robbery	663
Aggravated Assault	291
Burglary	1282
Larceny	5259
Motor Vehicle Theft	732

Sub-Total Part I: 8271

Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	601
Arson	33
Forgery & Counterfeiting	274
Fraud & Worthless Checks	164
Embezzlement	36
Receiving Stolen Property	58
Weapons, carrying, etc.	98
Vice & Prostitution	538
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	98
Narcotics - Total	257
Gambling - Total	23
Offenses Against Family	145
Malicious Mischief	689
Liquor Laws	2
Disorderly Conduct	565
Juvenile Offenses	36
Other Muni Offenses	168
Other Miscellaneous	897

Sub-Total Part II: 4682

Grand Totals:

Parts I & II: 12953



Southern Police District

Located in the Hall of Justice. The District extends south from Market Street to 16th Street and east to the Bay. It includes the South Market, Embarcadero, and China Basin areas.

Southern Station

The Original home of Southern Station was located at 4th and Clara streets. In 1926 Albert Coffey designed a building to replace the shack that had been destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. It had an elaborate portal of terra cotta, in Spanish Baroque style, which contrasted well with its white stucco walls and red tile roof. In 1961, Southern Station moved to the Hall of Justice, and the 4th and Clara building was later occupied by the Salvation Army as a Senior Citizen Center.

Southern District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	10
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	45
Robbery	980
Aggravated Assault	561
Burglary	1078
Larceny	6618
Motor Vehicle Theft	805

Sub-Total Part I: 10097

Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	792
Arson	28
Forgery & Counterfeiting	375
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	250
Embezzlement	53
Receiving Stolen Property	124
Weapons, carrying, etc.	223
Vice & Prostitution	615
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	102
Narcotics - Total	1760
Gambling - Total	19
Offenses Against Family	191
Malicious Mischief	721
Liquor Laws	15
Disorderly Conduct	551
Juvenile Offenses	16
Other Muni Offenses	223
Other Miscellaneous	1573

Sub-Total Part II: 7631

Grand Totals:

Parts I & II: 17728



Potrero Police District

The Potrero Police District covers the largest district area and includes the southeastern part of the City, extending east from the James Lick Freeway to the Bay, and south from 16th Street to the San Mateo county line.

Potrero Station

With funds from the 1987 voter approved Proposition "A" bond issue, property at 350 Williams Avenue was purchased for the building of a new district police facility. When completed, Bayview Station, as it will be called, will replace the aging, undersized facility presently serving the Potrero District.

Potrero Station originally started out as Bayview Station, located at Newcomb Avenue near Newhall Street. The building was designed by City Architect Alfred Coffey, and erected in 1912 at a cost exceeding \$16,000. In the late 1930's, Bay View Station was closed and consolidated with Potrero Station.

The present Potrero Station at 2300-3rd Street was also designed by Alfred Coffey, and opened in 1915 at a cost of over \$12,000. It has stucco walls and a red tile roof in the "mission" style. Over the main entrance was a canopy with a decorated mudejar window. Ornamental brickwork was laid up to the window sills, and brick panels, with shaped art work was placed between the first and second story windows. At the rear was a stable. For a brief time it was called South East Station.

Potrero District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	23
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	34
Robbery	861
Aggravated Assault	640
Burglary	955
Larceny	1789
Motor Vehicle Theft	1306

Sub-Total Part I: 5608

Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	695
Arson	85
Forgery & Counterfeiting	97
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	53
Embezzlement	12
Receiving Stolen Property	71
Weapons, carrying, etc.	260
Vice & Prostitution	6
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	102
Narcotics - Total	660
Gambling - Total	19
Offenses Against Family	407
Malicious Mischief	868
Liquor Laws	6
Disorderly Conduct	516
Juvenile Offenses	165
Other Muni Offenses	177
Other Miscellaneous	1313

Sub-Total Part II: 5512

Grand Totals:

Parts I & II: 11120



Mission Police District

Virtually the center of the City, this District covers the area east of Twin Peaks to the James Lick Freeway, and south of Market Street to Army Street. It includes the Eureka-Noe Valley and Mission neighborhoods, the "miracle-mile" of shops on Mission Street, and San Francisco General Hospital. While the majority of the district is residential, it also includes some light industrial area.

Mission Station

Mission Station was originally located in a building at 3215-17th Street, between Folsom & Harrison, the first police station owned rather than rented in the City. That building completed in 1902, was designed by the architectural firm of Shea & Shea. This building was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake, but later rebuilt. In 1950, Mission Station was moved to its present building at 1240 Valencia.

Mission District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	15
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	30
Robbery	769
Aggravated Assault	652
Burglary	989
Larceny	3241
Motor Vehicle Theft	1361

Sub-Total Part I: 7057

Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	881
Arson	49
Forgery & Counterfeiting	244
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	138
Embezzlement	15
Receiving Stolen Property	88
Weapons, carrying, etc.	280
Vice & Prostitution	898
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	160
Narcotics - Total	1639
Gambling - Total	10
Offenses Against Family	435
Malicious Mischief	983
Liquor Laws	14
Disorderly Conduct	632
Juvenile Offenses	149
Other Muni Offenses	193
Other Miscellaneous	1721

Sub-Total Part II: 8529

Grand Totals:

Parts I & II: 15586



Northern Police District

The Northern Police District extends from north of Market and Duboce Streets to the Bay and is bordered by Leavenworth Street on the east, and Steiner, Broadway, and Lyon Streets on the west.

Northern Station

Northern Station was originally located in a building on Ellis between Van Ness and Polk Street. It was designed in 1910 by Architect Morris Burce as the Adams School. It was redesigned by City Architect Charles Sawyer as a police station in 1927. In 1988, a new building was erected at Turk & Fillmore Streets, on the site of a former Safeway store. The present home of Northern Station is several times the size of the Ellis Street building. It sports modern facilities and an attached parking lot.

Northern District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	20
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	54
Robbery	1365
Aggravated Assault	511
Burglary	1528
Larceny	5188
Motor Vehicle Theft	1162

Sub-Total Part I:	9828
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Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	960
Arson	44
Forgery & Counterfeiting	265
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	134
Embezzlement	22
Receiving Stolen Property	78
Weapons, carrying, etc.	166
Vice & Prostitution	567
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	154
Narcotics - Total	716
Gambling - Total	4
Offenses Against Family	311
Malicious Mischief	991
Liquor Laws	4
Disorderly Conduct	610
Juvenile Offenses	71
Other Muni Offenses	84
Other Miscellaneous	1112

Sub-Total Part II:	6293
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Grand Totals:

Parts I & II:	16121
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Park Police District

Located at Stanyan and Waller Streets on the edge of Golden Gate Park. The district includes the Panhandle section of Golden Gate Park the Haight-Ashbury area, and the western section of Pacific Heights and the Western Addition.

Park District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	4
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	14
Robbery	387
Aggravated Assault	242
Burglary	722
Larceny	1808
Motor Vehicle Theft	739

Sub-Total Part I:	3916
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Part II Crimes

1993-94

Other Assaults	432
Arson	19
Forgery & Counterfeiting	103
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	47
Embezzlement	6
Receiving Stolen Property	28
Weapons, carrying, etc.	91
Vice & Prostitution	2
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	77
Narcotics - Total	696
Gambling - Total	1
Offenses Against Family	114
Malicious Mischief	585
Liquor Laws	7
Disorderly Conduct	352
Juvenile Offenses	85
Other Muni Offenses	78
Other Miscellaneous	610

Sub-Total Part II:	3333
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Grand Totals:

Parts I & II:	7249
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Richmond Police District

The Richmond Police District covers the northwest corner of the City, includes the area west of Masonic Avenue to Ocean Beach, and extends from the southern boundary of Golden Gate Park north to the Presidio.

Richmond District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	2
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	14
Robbery	456
Aggravated Assault	166
Burglary	817
Larceny	2240
Motor Vehicle Theft	900

Sub-Total Part I:	4595
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Part II Crimes

1993-94

Other Assaults	318
Arson	23
Forgery & Counterfeiting	101
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	75
Embezzlement	4
Receiving Stolen Property	9
Weapons, carrying, etc.	63
Vice & Prostitution	6
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	97
Narcotics - Total	110
Gambling - Total	7
Offenses Against Family	137
Malicious Mischief	678
Liquor Laws	3
Disorderly Conduct	295
Juvenile Offenses	161
Other Muni Offenses	47
Other Miscellaneous	640

Sub-Total Part II:	2774
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Grand Totals:

Parts I & II:	7369
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Ingleside Police District

The Ingleside Police District encompasses the area south of Army Street to the San Mateo County line, and west from the Bayshore Freeway to 19th Avenue.

Ingleside Station

Ingleside was originally designed by City Architect Emil de Neuf and completed in 1910. The station was designed in the "mission style" with stucco walls and red tile roofs, and included stables for horses.

Ingleside District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	8
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	41
Robbery	815
Aggravated Assault	437
Burglary	765
Larceny	1984
Motor Vehicle Theft	1434

Sub-Total Part I: 5484

Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	692
Arson	134
Forgery & Counterfeiting	103
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	60
Embezzlement	6
Receiving Stolen Property	23
Weapons, carrying, etc.	230
Vice & Prostitution	9
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	128
Narcotics - Total	254
Gambling - Total	4
Offenses Against Family	448
Malicious Mischief	982
Liquor Laws	7
Disorderly Conduct	574
Juvenile Offenses	160
Other Muni Offenses	56
Other Miscellaneous	1117

Sub-Total Part II: 4987

Grand Totals:

Parts I & II: 10471



Taraval Police District

The Taraval Police District consists of the area west of Twin Peaks to the Pacific Ocean, and south of Golden Gate Park to the San Mateo county line.

Taraval Station

Taraval Station was opened in 1929. The class "A" structure designed by Architect Alfred Coffey, was described in contemporary journals as having the appearance of a library set in excellently kept grounds.

Taraval District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	2
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	26
Robbery	602
Aggravated Assault	261
Burglary	902
Larceny	2567
Motor Vehicle Theft	1241

Sub-Total Part I: 5601

Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	574
Arson	42
Forgery & Counterfeiting	191
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	101
Embezzlement	15
Receiving Stolen Property	23
Weapons, carrying, etc.	128
Vice & Prostitution	10
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	155
Narcotics - Total	184
Gambling - Total	3
Offenses Against Family	251
Malicious Mischief	1033
Liquor Laws	8
Disorderly Conduct	552
Juvenile Offenses	103
Other Muni Offenses	77
Other Miscellaneous	1076

Sub-Total Part II: 4526

Grand Totals:

Parts I & II: 10127



Tenderloin Police District

The Tenderloin Police District is a triangular-shaped area bounded by Geary, Market, and Larkin Streets, and is located in the city's downtown area.

Tenderloin District Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	10
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	19
Robbery	516
Aggravated Assault	301
Burglary	292
Larceny	938
Motor Vehicle Theft	144

Sub-Total Part I:	2220
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Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	411
Arson	16
Forgery & Counterfeiting	95
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	46
Embezzlement	14
Receiving Stolen Property	29
Weapons, carrying, etc.	111
Vice & Prostitution	11
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	17
Narcotics - Total	1181
Gambling - Total	2
Offenses Against Family	138
Malicious Mischief	141
Liquor Laws	1
Disorderly Conduct	307
Juvenile Offenses	20
Other Muni Offenses	40
Other Miscellaneous	461

Sub-Total Part II:	3041
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Grand Totals:

<i>Parts I & II:</i>	<i>5261</i>
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Citywide Crime Reports Adults & Juveniles

Part I Crimes

1993-94

Murder & Non-Negligent	
Manslaughter	105
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Rape	335
Robbery	7459
Aggravated Assault	4089
Burglary	9348
Larceny	32333
Motor Vehicle Theft	9919

Sub-Total Part I:	63588
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Part II Crimes 1993-94

Other Assaults	6401
Arson	476
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1993
Fraud & Worthless Cheks	1105
Embezzlement	189
Receiving Stolen Property	533
Weapons, carrying, etc.	1653
Vice & Prostitution	2679
Sex Offenses (Not rape & Pros.)	1213
Narcotics - Total	7479
Gambling - Total	92
Offenses Against Family	2608
Malicious Mischief	7731
Liquor Laws	67
Disorderly Conduct	4983
Juvenile Offenses	968
Other Muni Offenses	1153
Other Miscellaneous	10621

Sub-Total Part II:	51944
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Grand Totals:	
Parts I & II:	115532



Former San Francisco Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill at the rededication ceremony of the Hall of Justice, now named in his honor, March 10, 1994. *Photo: Bob Mahoney*